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SOME SLEEPING WONDERS

Sleep in most individuals lasts for the space of eight hours. Exceptions to this statement are numerous; whether these arise from duty or laziness we shall not venture to examine. Sir E. Codrington, the naval officer, when midshipman, could watch on deck for nineteen hours; this left only five for sleep, which in his case was most profound—so profound that no noise was sufficiently strong to waken him; yet if the word "Signal!" was whispered in his ear he awoke and was on deck instantly.

Reporters to the House of Commons require great exertion to keep themselves from sleeping. A few years ago a distinguished member of "the gentlemen in the gallery" took down a speech while he was sleeping. His statements rests on oath. Calvin tells of a friend of his reading aloud to him while asleep. The organ of vision was alone active.

Coleridge, the dreaming philosopher, composed "Cubla Khan" (one of his poems) while fast asleep. Next morning he was sure there had been an acquisition to his literature, but was too negligent to write the stanzas. A few days afterward he attempted to recall the verses, but they had for the most part fled, and the poem as it now stands is but a fragment.

Everyone knows that extreme fatigue induces sleep, and this in spite of surrounding relations, which in ordinary circumstances would hinder any one from resting. Previous to the shortening of the hours of work factory children frequently fell asleep while working at the machines, although well aware that they would incur severe punishment by doing so. The North American Indian, at the stake of torture, has been known to go to sleep on the least remission of agony, and will slumber until the fire is applied to awaken him.

It is on record that during the heat of the battle of the Nile some of the over fatigued boys fell asleep upon the deck, and during the attack upon Rangoon, in the Burmese war, the captain of one of the steam frigates most actively engaged, worn out by the excess of continued mental tension, fell asleep and remained perfectly unconscious for two hours within a yard of the largest guns, which were being worked energetically the whole period.

Habit and time, place and circumstances predispose us all to sleep. The celebrated pedestrian, Captain Barclay, when accomplishing his extraordinary feat of walking one thousand miles in as many successive hours, obtained at least such a mastery over himself that he fell asleep the instant he lay down. The doctor's wife never hears the door bell during the night, although the noise is sufficient to rouse the wearied husband; but should a child in the nursery cry, the mother oblivious to all other sounds, hears at once the infant's voice.

It is related that the Abbe Faris, who acquired notoriety through his power of inducing somnambulism, was accustomed merely to place his patient in an arm-chair, after telling him to shut his eyes and collect himself, and pronounce in a strong voice, "Dormez," which was usually successful.

There seems to be no limit to the wonders displayed by man in sleeping. Condercet, the mathematician, solved one of his most difficult problems while asleep—a problem, too, which puzzled him during his waking hours. A professor of theology in the University of Basle once wrote a sermon while asleep; he found it on his desk next morning. The preceding night he could not grapple with the subject as he desired, but the performance of his sleeping hours was quite satisfactory to him.

Jenny Lind was one of the most celebrated singers of her time. No one could rival her powers except a factory girl, who sang sometimes better than the famous Jenny. The girl could not attempt any difficult piece when awake, but when sleeping she sang so correctly, so like the renowned artist, that it was difficult to distinguish between their voices. On one occasion Miss Lind heard the girl, and even tested the accuracy of her powers by giving her a long and elaborate chromatic exercise. This the sleeping girl performed, much to the wonder of the famous Swedish singer.

THE ADORNMENT OF SLEEPING ROOMS.

Here individual taste asserts itself and the room may be furnished according to one's fancy. Monochromatic effects are the most frequently sought after, and, if properly relieved by contrasting colors, are very satisfactory. Oak furniture in a blue room will deprive it of that cold, insipid look, as will a terra cotta frieze, or Indian red matting. A red room may have bronze green wood-work lined with scarlet and pale green walls, and still be distinctively a red room from the appointments and the cherry furniture. Yellow rooms shading to brown are effective, and green rooms are improved by pale pink trimmings. The wood-work should in all cases be darker than the walls, and, if there be a picture moulding, let it underline the frieze. Flat tints, stars and constellations make appropriate ceilings. Avoid stripes and circling figures for a wall paper. They produce optical delusions

that become menacing when one must gaze at them for a protracted period. Quilted satin of the prevailing color of the room may be let into the walls, but it is of questionable taste unless it can be renewed as soon as soiled. In the same category is a white room which must be constantly renewed to be even presentable with a multiplicity of rooms. One can, perhaps, keep a white room spotless, but let a footprint show on the white velvet carpet, or a finger mark on the satin walls, and the room is no longer pretty. Oscar Wilde has a white dining room which is, no doubt, as he intended it, a restful place for tired eyes, but such surroundings would degenerate in homes where the lily au naturel is suspended by a mess of pottage and the idol for whom this offering is prepared has feet of clay. An Anglo-Japanese bed room had a brass bedstead canopied with silk hanging from a suspended Japanese umbrella; parasols deprived of their sticks shaded the lamps, candles and gas fixtures; outspread fans made a frieze and the lambrequins were straw splashes. Do not have toilet articles too nice for use, hair-brush so frail that it can never be cleaned, and pin-cushions too nice to stick pins in, nor the pillow shams so delicate that they become a cause of contention. Large ornamental bags may be made for soiled clothes; round pockets shirred to a fancy centre piece, for stockings; and shoes may be concealed in an ottoman. Closets may be improvised by stretching wire across a corner of the room just below the ceiling and hanging from it a curtain. An aesthetic young woman who found it necessary to combine dressing-room, bed-room and boudoir into one, covered the walls of her sanctum with manilla paper and splashed it with gold paint. She ebonized the woodwork and procured a folding bedstead that, when closed, represented an ebony cabinet; unbleached curtains were held back by gilt chains and gay rugs dotted the black floor.

OATMEAL.

Oatmeal is one of the best foods for supplying the teeth with nourishment. It makes the dentine, cementum and enamel strong, flintlike and able to resist all forms of decay. If you have children, never allow any white bread upon your table. Graham bread is made of the whole wheat ground, not bolted, so that the bran, which contains minute quantities of lime, is present. To make good, wholesome, nourishing bread, take two bowls of wheat meal, and one bowl of white or bolted flour, and make by the usual process. Nothing is superior to Boston brown bread for bone and tooth building. This is made of rye meal and corn meal. Baked beans, too, have a considerable supply of these lime salts, and should be on your table, either hot or cold, at least three times a week. In brushing the teeth, always brush up and down, from the gum, instead of across. Brush away from the gum and on the grinding surfaces of your teeth.—*Herald of Health.*

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

NO CHINESE WANTED.—The Chinese Ambassador has handed to the English government a note protesting against the action of the Australian colonies in preventing the landing of Chinese emigrants and asking an inquiry as to how far such action is compatible with the growth of friendly relations between great Britain and China.

A CONSUL MURDERED.—The New Zealand Herald of April 10th contains an account of the murder of the American consul at New Britain. The natives had been fighting and they had asked the consul to arbitrate. He attempted to do so when he was attacked by a party, and had a narrow escape. Returning through the bush the native kept after him and finally killed him. He is said to have been a new man to the place.

The Russian press has suddenly burst forth in an attack upon England for her supposed alliance with the Central European powers. Taking for granted that England is about to join the alliance if she has not already done so, the Russian writers give utterance to a solemn warning that England will be made to pay dearly if she follows out any mistaken policy in regard to Central Asia or elsewhere Russia is concerned. The articles, which are, of course, inspired, give the strongest evidence that the Czar is irritated at the popular movement in England, in favor of efficiently strengthening her defences and arming her forces.

The late John Hopkins of Baltimore bequeathed money from his ample fortune, not only to found a great university in that city, but also to erect a hospital, which has just been completed and which is pronounced the finest and largest structure of the kind in the world. To this hospital Mr. Hopkins left thirteen acres of ground, bonds valued at \$2,000,000, and real and leasehold property worth about \$1,400,000 more. The buildings are twenty-three in number, and as they stand on three of the most elevated squares in Baltimore, being about 115 feet above tidewater, they are conspicuous from every outlook in the city. From the main building, whose dome rises 200 feet above the ground and 315 feet above tidewater, there is a superb view of Baltimore and its surroundings.

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Well found in anchors, chains, sails, etc. For
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Arrive at Harbor Grace..... 3.30 p.m.
Leave Harbor Grace..... 12.20 p.m.
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On THURSDAY and SATURDAY Evening a Special
train will leave St. John's at 6.45 for Kelligrews;
returning will leave Kelligrews at 9.30, arriving
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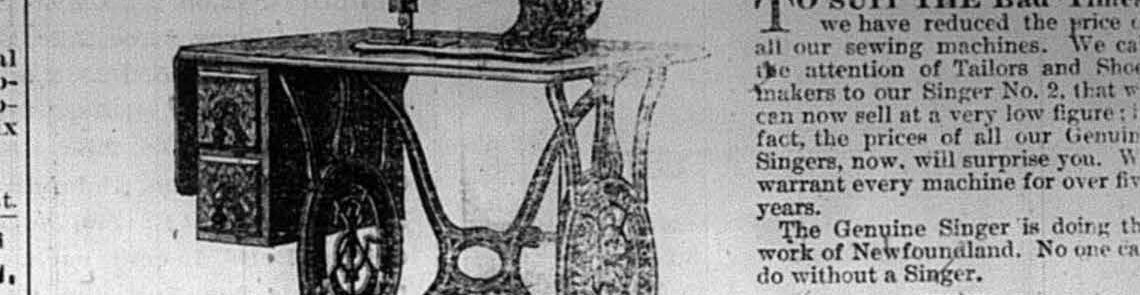
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1st. Uses the shortest needle of any
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Jams, French Coffee, in 1 lb. tins, Pickles, Vinegar, in bottles.
Also, Apricots, Pine Apples, Whole Peaches, in tins of 2 lbs. each. Cheddar Leaf Cheese 8 to 10 lbs.
AND FROM BOSTON—100 Suits of Oil Clothes, Fish and Cigar Ann brands, Long Coats, black and
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Select Story.

A Noble Atonement

BY THE COUNTESS.]

CHAPTER LXIII—Continued.

"It would seem so, and the reason he gave was a very weak one. He did not want to distress her, and it would destroy the whole of the romance. I know that when he left her he had not intended to return; he would never have gone back but for her mad letter; and when he met her he was carried away by a whirlwind of passion, and forgot his wife and children. The proof that the girl had never dreamed of the possibility of his marriage was what followed.

"It seems to me," said Lady Rydal, "that he was the most to blame. It was a cowardly thing to hide the truth.

"People are drawn into things without foreseeing the end," said Sister Marie. "He was a brave man, and this act of cowardice was, perhaps, the only one of his life. He paid dearly enough for it, I think; for when the steamer touched the port, she told him they must part—they must never meet again.

"And I know, Lady Rydal, the very words in which she said it. Her one great, horrible pain was to find that he had loved another. She had believed that he had loved her alone in the wide world. She went mad at first with her great misery. The wonder was that she did not fling herself into the sea. He said to her, 'Do not cry so desperately. I feel as though I had murdered you.'

"You have done worse," she cried. "You have been most horribly cruel to me. I loved you, but I could not have taken another woman's husband from her—I would not indeed. I would never take from little, helpless children the father who should love and protect them. I am not wicked enough for that."

"I loved you in truth," she said, "my ideal, the only man who has ever touched my heart; but I should never have loved you, never have cared for you, if I had known that you were the husband of another woman and the father of little children." Do you feel sorry for her, Lady Rydal? You see she had given her whole life for this.

"I am very sorry for her," said the gentle lady, "more sorry than I can tell you. Poor child!"

"I like to hear those kindly lips of yours call her 'poor child,'" said Sister Marie; "many people judged her harshly. The end of her story was that they parted. I cannot tell you whether he was most relieved or most angry. She was quite firm. He implored and prayed; he said they had gone so far, it was nonsense to recede; he said that she could never return to her husband, he could never go back. She was quite firm; she would not hear a word, and she left him there. You see, Lady Rydal, as the girl expressed herself, she was wicked enough to leave her husband, but she was not base enough to wile away the husband of another woman, the father of little children."

"She must have been a noble woman, after all," said Lady Rydal, "she must, indeed."

"Yes; long afterward I learned that she had returned to her husband—that the whole world imagined her to be with her lover; and what would seem stranger to you, her lover never returned. Wherever she went, or wherever he went, those two were wandering still about the world, and people believe them to be together."

"It is a strange story," said Lady Rydal, thoughtfully.

"Yes, and it is perfectly true. I think the waste of that girl's life the most pitiful I ever heard."

"It is," said Lady Rydal. "She had done nothing worse than run away. Why did she not go back to her husband?"

"It was hardly natural that she should. She never loved him, and she had given her whole heart to this man. It was not likely that she should."

"She drifted away, and who shall say where? I know that she never returned to her husband or the gay world again."

"She may be dead," said Lady Rydal, sadly.

"Best for her," replied Sister Marie; "death would be easier than life for her."

"What became of him?" asked Lady Rydal, after a pause.

"I do not know. I never heard only this much; that he never dared return home. He feared, perhaps, that his wife could never forgive."

"But," said Lady Rydal, "it seems to me that, although he was weak and foolish, it was more this girl's fault than his, Sister Marie."

"I have always felt sure of it—quite sure she loved him; but I cannot see that he loved her. Two lives blighted and wasted. Lady Rydal, tell me what you think? If you had been that man's wife would you have forgiven him? Think how he was gradually led into it—of the temptation to his love and his vanity, when the most beautiful and fashionable woman in London fell in love with him. You see he did save himself when he went away from her; but she sent for him, and she asked him to go with her. Who can measure the force of such a temptation? Should you, if you were in the place of that man's wife, forgive him, Lady Rydal?"

There was a puzzled expression for some few minutes in the fair, pure face; then the blue eyes filled with tears.

"Yes," she replied, gently, "if I were his wife I could forgive him."

"Thank Heaven, I hear you say so!" cried Sister Marie. "And the poor girl? If you had to judge her, should you be very hard on her?"

"No, indeed; I should not, poor girl! Why, Sister Marie, hers is the saddest story I have ever heard."

"If you were to judge her, Lady Rydal, would you place her where the woman kneels in the picture you were speaking about, the woman who you said reminded you of Vivian, Countess of Lynn—would you place her there?"

"May Heaven forbid!" cried Lady Rydal. "No, I should not place her there. She repented in time. It was in outward appearance she sinned most."

"Now you see why I have told you this true story, Lady Rydal. It may be that those you judged—with justice I admit—are not more guilty than the two of my story."

"I am afraid—I do not think there could be two such stories in the world—indeed!" And Sister Marie looked up in alarm—and unsuspicious Lady Rydal had not the faintest idea that such a story could ever refer to her.

"I am afraid," she repeated, "the woman who took my husband from me was evidently a bold and bad one. She was not at all like the unhappy girl you know."

"How can you tell, dear? It is just possible that she may have a history even more sorrowful. If she had, you would forgive her, would you not?" But forgiveness did not come so easily this time; no tears rose to the blue eyes, but a flush burned the fair face.

"It was a cruel, unwomanly thing to do," she said, slowly; "Vivian, Countess of Lynn, must have known that my husband was married, therefore she was the more guilty."

"It is just possible she did not," said Sister Marie.

"If she did not, the greater blame lies with my husband," cried Lady Rydal. "If he hid from her the fact that he was a married man, so much the worse for him."

"Tell me one thing," persisted Sister Marie: "if ever it came to your knowledge that this woman, Vivian, Countess of Lynn, was so deceived, would you forgive her then?"

"Yes," said Lady Rydal, "I would forgive her then."

"All comes in Heaven's own time," said Sister Marie. "And now, dear Lady Rydal, to return to the discussion with which we started. If your husband returns will you forgive him? Your heart is so gentle—"

"My heart has been bruised and broken," interrupted Lady Rydal, "bruised and broken."

"Still it lives, and living, must plead for one who loved you."

"But one who deserted me—"

"Say rather one tempted beyond his strength and led away," cried Sister Marie. "Oh, Lady Rydal, it is not now—it is not only of the present you have to think, but of the future. Tell me, dear, if you were lying on your death-bed now, which should you wish that you had done, if all earth lay behind you and you saw only the glory of heaven?"

"I should wish then that I had for given him," said Lady Rydal.

"Will you not say now, what you would wish to have done then?" she asked.

"There was a moment's pause, then Lady Rydal clasped her arms round the sister's neck.

"Sister Marie," she said, "if my husband comes to ask my pardon, I will forgive him with all my heart."

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Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch, for first insertion; and 25 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.

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II.—FIRE FUND.			
Reserve	£844,576	19	11
Premium Reserve	362,188	18	6
Balance of profit and loss acc't.	67,895	12	6
	£1,274,661	10	8
III.—LIFE FUND.			
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch)	£3,274,835	19	1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch)	473,147	13	2
	£3,747,982	2	3
REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1882.			
FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.			
Nett Life Premiums and Interest	£469,075	5	3
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest	124,717	7	11
	£593,792	13	4
FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.			
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest	£1,157,073	14	0
	£1,750,866	7	4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices.—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SHEA,
General Agent for Nfld.

ON DON & LANCASHIRE

Fire Insurance Co

Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCE granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality.

The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information may be obtained on application to

HARVEY & CO.

Agents at John's Newfoundland.

The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,

OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887	\$114,181,963
Cash Income for 1886	\$21,137,179
Insurance in force about	\$400,000,000
Policies in force about	180,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policy-holders; and no other Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

A. S. RENDELL,
Agent at Newfoundland

feb131

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COMMERCIAL SOCIETY

—HAVE APPOINTED—

Thursday, 21st June, to be kept as a General Holiday, instead of Wednesday, the 20th, as previously stated. je16,1fp

Academic Boat Club.

A MEETING

Of the Shareholders of the Academic Boat Club will be held at the Academic Building, on Monday, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m.

P. J. DOYLE.

Acting Secretary.

P.E.I. PRODUCE

On Sale by Clift, Wood & Co.

500 barrels Choice Potatoes
500 bushels Heavy Black Oats
2 barrels Pork, 4 packages of butter

A FEW CHOICE HAMS,
Just received per "Annie T. McKie" from New London, P.E.I. je16,1fp

HOPS!

(COOSE.)

Ninepence per lb.

QUANTITIES MUCH CHEAPER.

GEORGE E. BEARNS,
je16,2fp Water Street, near Job's.



Post Office Notice.

ON AND AFTER THE 2nd DAY OF July, all Correspondence posted on board the Coastal Steamers, will require a late fee of One Cent on Letters, Books and Parcels, and half cent each on Newspapers, to be prepaid by Stamp. Such mail matter, if not paid, will be taxed double the amount of late fee, which must be paid before delivery.

J. O. FRASER,

GENERAL POST OFFICE, Postmaster Gen.
St. John's, 15th June, '88. je16,1fp

Preliminary Notice!

A PIANOFORTE RECITAL

Will be given by Miss Bertha Harvey, on Monday, the 25th of June, in the Synod Hall. Proceeds to be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the late fires at Little Bay and elsewhere. Full particulars will be given later. je15,2p.

NOTICE.

DONATIONS OF CLOTHING

For the sufferers by the recent forest fires will be received by the Ladies of Committee at the Athenaeum on Friday and Saturday, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 1 p.m.

JAS. P. FURLONG.

Secretary Committee. je14,3fp

A Handsome New Cottage Piano

FOR SALE.

It will be sold CHEAP, if applied for at once.

GEO. KNOWLING.
je13,1fp

All Parties Indebted

—TO THE—

INSOLVENT ESTATE OF J. & G. LASH, Are requested to Settle their Accounts with Mr. M. G. LASH, who alone is authorized to receive and collect all accounts due the said Estate.

JAMES BAIRD,

A. F. GOODRIDGE, Trustees to Estate of J. & G. Lash. je2,3fp

A. L. MARCH Dentist,

220 Water Street, next door to Power's Hardware Store, opp. late P. Hutchins.

Any Work Entrusted to his care will be neatly executed.

Extracting a specialty; satisfaction guaranteed. Terms moderate. Advice free. je15,2fp

Daily Colonist.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16, 1888.

DEATH OF FREDERICK III.

Frederick, Emperor of Germany, has at last succumbed to the disease with which he made a hard struggle for several months past, and died yesterday morning, in the 57th year of his age; having been born at Potsdam, October 18, 1831. On January 25th, 1858, he married Victoria Adelaide, daughter of the Queen of England, by whom he had seven children; Frederick William Victor Albert, January 27th, 1859; Victoria Elizabeth Augusta Charlotte, July 24th, 1860; Albert William Henry, August 20th, 1862; Frederica Amelia Wilhelmina Victoria, April 12th, 1866; Joachim Frederick Ernest Waldemar, February 10th, 1868; Sophia Dorothy Ulrica Alice, June 14th, 1870; and Margaret Beatrice Feodora, April 22nd, 1872.

Frederick won his spurs at Sadowa, (1866), in the Austro-Prussian war, in which he successfully commanded 125,000 men.

In the Franco-Prussian war, (1870,) the Crown Prince commanded 200,000 men, and won military renown second only to Von Moltke, the most famous of the Prussian Generals. Shortly after the entry of the Prussian forces into Versailles, Frederick was appointed field-marshal of Prussia and also a field-marshal of Russia.

On the death of Emperor William, March 9th, 1888, Frederick was proclaimed Emperor of Germany.

The author of "Europe in Storm and Calm," speaking of the coronation of King William, uses words which are still more applicable to Frederick:—"Solemnly to accept the German Crown, when he could not swear long to uphold the Empire even by his sword and word, must have seemed to him like mockery." However, since he assumed the sceptre of Germany, he has proved "every inch a king." His successor, Frederick William Victor Albert, will assume, probably, the title of Frederick IV. Some apprehension is felt that he will not carry out the dying wishes of his grandfather, who said he was "a man of peace," and desired the Empire to pursue a peaceful policy.

The death of Frederick III. will be generally regretted and sympathy felt towards the Empress and her subjects in the loss which they have sustained. He bore his suffering not only with fortitude, but, it is said, with cheerfulness. He, whatever his faults may have been, certainly proved himself, during the three short months of his reign, to be worthy of his great trust. It is hoped the same can be said of his successor.

Though the young Emperor may have a warlike spirit, and may be personally desirous of giving the world evidence of the military talent of which he is said to be possessed, yet he will find himself surrounded by so many embarrassments and restraints that he will find it impossible to do so. Bismarck's policy is to strengthen and solidify the Empire, of which he is one of the most farseeing founders; and while he lives, the peace of Europe will not be endangered by attacks of Germany on France, or any other power. It does not speak well for the state of civilization, on the other side of the world, when it is possible for any one man to set thousands of people killing one another, for his own aggrandizement.

A GENERAL HOLIDAY

It was definitely decided by the commercial body today that the celebration of her Majesty's birth be kept on Thursday next, the 21st inst. Many good reasons were urged why Thursday, not the day previous, should be selected. There will be no foreign mail received on that day, and postal official and office hands will thus be able to avail of it. It will also be "excursion day" on the train, which will make it convenient for parties desiring an outing in Topsail direction. No doubt, all business places will be closed for the day, but it would be just as well (to prevent the bungling noticed on former occasions), if a deputation waited on all business houses to get the answers of all employers in the matter.

A GAY MUSICAL SEASON.

Mr. Foran, during his visit to the United States, made arrangements to have first class musical entertainments here this summer. One of the finest musical combinations in the United States will open a season in the City Rink in the early part of July. Mr. Foran is having the rink fitted up with stage, scenery and opera chairs to seat between three and four thousand people. This enterprising undertaking will give many persons an opportunity of hearing a combination of artists, who, otherwise, would not have that pleasure, and will, no doubt, attract large numbers to visit the city; therefore, it is desirable that Mr. Foran's efforts, in this direction, should be crowned with success.

H.M.S. "Forward" left here, for the Fishery Protection Service, yesterday.

THE BARCELONA EXHIBITION.

The Barcelona exhibition was opened on the afternoon of the 23rd ult., by the Queen Regent in the name of her son, King Alfonso. As a pageant, says the London "Times" correspondent, the ceremony was brilliant and imposing, as are all State ceremonials when attended by Royalty in Spain. But on this occasion additional attraction was lent by the presence of five members of foreign royal families at the opening, which took place in a saloon that is to be ultimately dedicated to the fine arts. It is a large building capable of holding from 3,000 to 4,000 persons, with a gallery extending all round. At each end is an organ. A throne and chairs for the royal personages were placed upon a raised dais under a rich canopy of white silk, with the Royal Arms embossed in the centre, and the fleur de lis in gold, surrounded with crimson velvet hangings heavily fringed with gold. The diplomatic body were placed on the left of the throne, and behind was a strong force of the Consular Body. The Ambassadors of England, France, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Italy, and the Ministers of Belgium, Russia, Turkey, Portugal, Mexico, and Brazil, with their secretaries and attaches, were present. On the right of the throne were seated the members of the corporation, the council of the exhibition, and a large contingent of senators and deputies. The places facing the throne were reserved for officers of the foreign squadrons, of whom a large number were present. The body of the hall and the galleries were densely crowded with ladies in brilliant toilettes, variegated by the uniforms of their husbands and fathers, and as all rose to receive the royal personages there was much waving of handkerchiefs and hats. The scene as viewed from the gallery was at that moment magnificent. At 2 o'clock the royal party left the Municipal Palace, where their Majesties are residing, and driving through the almost impassable and gaily decorated streets to the exhibition building, were received at the entrance by the Ministers, the Mayor, and the Governing Council. A band of over one hundred performers played the Royal March as the Queen passed up the centre between the cheering visitors. A picturesque Asturian nurse dressed in bright crimson trimmed with gold, with crimson kerchief on her head, led the procession, carrying the infant King in her arm. Queen Christina followed with the Duchess of Edinburgh and the little infantas. The Duke of Edinburgh, Prince George of Wales, the Duke of Genoa, and Prince Rupert of Bavaria, who is a nephew of Queen Christina, came next. The little King, who was dressed entirely in white—though I believe he is already a general in the army—was placed on the throne and sat perfectly self-possessed throughout the ceremony, his sisters sitting on the steps at the foot. Queen Christina sat on the left of the throne, and next were the Duchess of Edinburgh and the Duke of Genoa. The Duke of Edinburgh sat on the right of the King, with the Prince of Bavaria and Prince George. The Alcade of Barcelona, who is also President of the Exhibition, read an address, and Senor Sagasta, at the request of the Queen, in a few words declared the exhibition open in the name of his Majesty the King. The orchestra then played a very effective concerted hymn, specially composed, in which the national airs of all nations were brought in. It was curious to note how harmoniously the writer contrived to convert the "Marseillaise" into "God Save the Queen." The royal party then left, followed by the invited guests, and were met in the grounds by still larger numbers who had been admitted so far. There were nearly 10,000 persons present within the precincts of the buildings and gardens. A tour was then made on the grounds, and a short visit was paid to each section.

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MANIFESTO OF IRISH BISHOPS.

At a meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland, held May 30, in Clonliffe College, Dublin, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published.

"In obedience to the commands of the Holy See and in willing discharge of the duty thus placed upon us, we desire to put on public record that the recent decree of the Holy Office addressed the Irish Hierarchy was intended to effect the domain of morals alone and in no way to interfere with the politics in this country.

2. Even this very day we have had from our Holy Father, the Pope, direct and unequivocal assurances of his deep and paternal interest in the temporal welfare of our country, and that, as far from intending by this decree to injure our national movements, it was the hope and purpose of His Holiness to remove those things which he judged might in the long run be obstacles to its advancement and ultimate success.

"With these facts thus clearly before us, apart altogether from his numerous titles to our filial affection and respect, we must warn our people against the use of any hasty or irreverent language with reference to the Sovereign Pontiff or to any of the Sacred Congregation through which he usually issues his decrees to the faithful.

"While expressing our deep and lasting grati-

tude to the leaders of the National movement for the signal services they have rendered to religion and to the country, we deem it our duty at the same time to remind them and our flocks, as we most emphatically do, that the Roman Pontiff has inalienable and divine right to speak with authority on all questions appertaining to faith and morals."

—MICHAEL.

Archbishop of Armagh, Primate of all Ireland.
Thomas William, Archbishop of Cashel.
John, Archbishop of Tuam.
Francis, Bishop of Derry.
Lawrence, Bishop of Elphin.
Michael, Bishop of Killaloe.
James, Bishop of Clogher.
John, Bishop of Cloyne.
Francis, Bishop of Galway.
William, Bishop of Ross.
Patrick, Bishop of Clonfert.
Hugh, Bishop of Killala.
Bartholomew, Bishop of Ardagh and Clonmacnoise.
Andrew, Bishop of Kerry.
Thomas Alphonsus, Bishop of Cork.
James, Bishop of Ferns.
Abraham, Bishop of Ossory.
Pierce, Bishop of Waterford.
Edward Thomas, Bishop of Limerick.
Patrick, Bishop of Raphoe.
Edward, Bishop of Kilmore.
John, Bishop of Achonry.
Patrick, Bishop of Down and Connor.
James, Coadjutor Bishop of Killaloe.
John, Coadjutor Bishop of Clonfert.
Thomas, Coadjutor Bishop of Dromore.
Nicholas, Bishop of Canea.

Thanks From Little Bay.

The following expresses the thanks and gratitude of Little Bay for the assistance rendered them by the people of St. John's, in their sufferings by the late fire:—

—LITTLE BAY, June 15.

"Please publish that we are deeply thankful to the people of St. John's for their generous aid; and grateful for His Excellency the Governor's practical sympathy.

—REVEREND S. FLYNN,

President Relief Committee.

—R. D. WALSH, Secretary."

Schr. Anti-Confederate.

The new schooner "Anti-Confederate," at present laying at the wharf of Messrs. Ayre & Sons, is one of the prettiest models that ever sat on the waters of St. John's harbor. She was built by Mr. Andrew Manuel, of Exploits, during the past winter, for Mr. Joseph Manuel, of the same place. She is built of juniper and birch, and is thoroughly fastened. She is cleanly sparred and her cabin splendidly finished. She will reach about fifty-five tons when measured, and is intended for the bank fishery, though the present season she will be employed in trading on the French Shore. All her fittings were finished in Exploits, with the exception of her sails, they were made by Mr. Dicks, the blocks and iron work were done under the management of the owner's son. May the good ship be prosperous in her future voyages.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES.

(To the Editor of the Colonist.)

Sir,—The young people here are extremely pleased with the announcement that the COLONIST is shortly to open a puzzle column. Since the first one appeared in your columns, all the school-boys and school-girls here have been hammering away to find the answers. We are always ready to fight for brainy supremacy with the young folks of the metropolis, and I am sure that Burin will not be behind in her number of answers to your puzzle column. Here are answers to all the puzzles published:—

The answer to the first puzzle is 28.

To the second puzzle, signed "Bantam," of May 23rd, is:—Whatever amount they received per dozen, they received half as much for each single egg. They might have received 10, 15, or 20 cents per dozen, and 5, 7½, or 10 cents for each single egg. There could be thousands of correct answers given.

The answer to "St. Patrick's Hall," anent the horses, cows and sheep is 54,3857, or 54 2-5 sheep nearly.

The answer to "Pedant," published May 26, is:—The weight of the fish is 72 lbs.

If any persons contradict the above answers, I will give proof. Send along your puzzles while I am in the humor, because I am not like a fellow that can't do it—eh Jake?

Yours, truly, M.

Burin, June 13th, 1888.

A scientific expedition sent out under the auspices of the Royal Irish academy, Dublin, has just returned, having accomplished some very interesting results. The expedition was undertaken for the purpose of gathering further information as to the nature of animal life at the bottom of the Atlantic. A large number of curious specimens were brought up, some of them from the great depth of 1,270 fathoms. It seems that there is no depth, no matter how great, where animal life does not exist. One of the party photographed the specimens brought up, and another was ready with a brush to copy the bright colors, which soon vanish on exposure to the air.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

Another expedition to the south pole is about to be undertaken. The first expedition recorded was in 1576, and since the numerous attempts have been made, but the perils of exploration in southern seas are as great as, and very similar to those in the north. Very low latitudes have been reached, but the further progress of the navigators has been barred by bergs or by impenetrable walls of ice, and they have been forced to return to avoid a fate like that of "The Frozen Pirate."

A very exciting law case is coming up shortly in London. A Mr. O'Donnell, a Parnellite prosecutes the Times for libel, and the Times is prepared to defend itself. In this trial the Times will try to prove its charges of the close connection between "Parnellism and crime." It will be remembered that last year the Times published a fac-simile of a letter alleged to have been written by Parnell expressing tacit approval of the Phoenix Park murders. The developments of this trial will be of peculiar interest.

Great Britain is about to prepare for defence with some measure of earnestness. The government is to lend to Australia £800,000, in order to enable the Australians to prepare for the due protection of their cities. Parliament is asked moreover for £2,000,000 sterling to expend in defensive works for the coaling stations. Half this sum is to be spent at Malta, Gibraltar, and other military stations. Attention is to be paid to the preparation of the best modern artillery.

The Pope on May 26 last celebrated mass in the Sistine chapel, to which were admitted the Portuguese, Dutch and Perugian pilgrims. The Pope used the splendid chalice offered to him by the king and queen of Portugal. He gave holy communion to the wife of the Portuguese ambassador, to her daughter and to the members of the committees of the different pilgrimages. A second mass was said by one of the papal chaplains, after which the Laudate Dominum was sung, and the Pope imparted the apostolic blessing.

He Kept a Level Head.

The Toronto "Empire," June 6th, says:—The fishery difficulty at St. John's, Nfld., referred to in the telegrams, will probably produce a considerable amount of excitement in the United States. The consul appears to have kept a level head, but the crew of the U. S. fisherman were not to be restrained. The incident occurring on the eve of the Presidential election will afford the Republican newspapers a fine opportunity to denounce the Cleveland administration more violently than ever for "travelling" to the Britishers.

LOCAL AND OTHER ITEMS.

The sidewalks of the King's Bridge have been opened.

Several cases of diphtheria were reported from Aquaforte.

The steamer "Curlew" will sail for the westward on Tuesday morning next.

The steamer "Bonavista" left Montreal yesterday, for St. John's and intermediate outposts.

James P. Howley, Esq., F.G.S., with surveying staff, will leave for the Westward by the next "Curlew."

The City Rink will be known in future during the summer and autumn months as the City Opera House.

The person who lost a pair of half-worn boots on Gower-street on Thursday, can hear of them by applying at this office.

The steamer "Leopard" left Greenspond at 6 p.m. yesterday, bound home. She should reach this port about midnight tonight.

The banking schooner "Mikado," belonging to Messrs. P. & L. Tessier, Captain O'Neil, arrived this morning with foremast and jibboom sprung.

The banking schooner "Rose May," belonging to Messrs. Alan Goodridge & Son, Captain Thos. Williams, arrived at Bay Bulls on Thursday, with 700 quintals of fish.

The steamer "Polino" sailed for Montreal and intermediate ports at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The following passengers went by her:—Messrs. R. T. Turner and E. G. Higginson; 3 in steerage.

The case of Steer vs. Bowring, which has occupied the attention of the Court for the past four days, was concluded today. The jury after a deliberation of twenty minutes, brought in a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount. Mr. McNeily for plaintiff; Mr. Winter for defendant.

BIRTHS.

MARTIN—On 13th inst., the wife of Mr. William Martin, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

FOOTE—Yesterday, Mrs. Catherine Foote, aged 60 years. Funeral tomorrow (Sunday), at two p.m., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Patrick Walsh, Monkstown-road.